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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

TIENTSIN REORGANIZING COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE;
WUHAN INDUSTRIES THRIVING

SMALL BUSINESSES CONTINUE TO OPEN, CLOSE -- Shanghai Hsin-wen Jih-pao,
 22 Apr 50

During March 1950, the expansion of Tientsin's privately owned industrial and commercial enterprises followed the trend established during the first 2 months of 1950. Permits were issued to 131 industrial firms to produce shoes, hats, processed metal, refined oil, electrical and industrial equipment, etc.; and to 245 commercial firms, such as hotels, export and import firms, etc. Permits were issued to dissolve 116 industrial firms and 261 commercial firms.

Failures of some industrial firms are due to their attempts to operate in an overcrowded field, insufficient capital, substandard products, etc. Commercial firms dealing in speculative activities have found it very difficult to survive; in fact, many of them are transferring their interests to production.

Capital of industrial firms formed in March 1950 totaled over 8,200,000 parity units, an average of 6,257 parity units for each new industrial firm. Of the industrial firms, 22.6 percent had a capital of over 2,000 parity units. As to commercial firms, over 80,905 parity units of the capital were from private savings, which is 27.22 percent of the total amount of capital invested. On the average, 13 individuals were employed in each of the newly established industrial firms, while 2.93 were employed in each of the commercial firms.

INCREASE INDUSTRIES, REDUCES COMMERCIAL FIRMS -- Shanghai Ta Kung Pao,
 22 Apr 50

Since the promulgation, on 3 March 1950, by the Central government of the program on the unification of economic and financial activities, Tientsin has proceeded with the difficult task of reorganizing its industrial and commercial structures.

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By the end of March 1950, more industries were being created than terminated, but more commercial firms were being terminated than were being organized. Enterprises depending on the fluctuation of market prices to survive were forced to discontinue operations. Industries producing necessities for the increase of production increased in number.

WUHAN INDUSTRIES SURPASS 1949 LEVELS -- Hong Kong Wen-hui-pao, 22 May 50

Hankow, 20 May (Hsin-hua) -- Public and private enterprises in Wuhan have recovered steadily in the year since liberation, and some have been able to expand. Before and during the early days of the liberation, some 25 publicly operated plants producing hydroelectric power, machinery, iron and steel, concrete, etc., suspended operations. By March 1950, they had all surpassed their pre-liberation production levels. The Hankow Dyeing and Weaving Plant has doubled its pre-liberation monthly output of cloth. The Chemical Engineering Plant has exceeded its soap output by 30.6 percent. In May 1949, Hua-hsin Concrete produced only 332 tons of concrete; in February 1950, their output had risen to more than 4,000 tons. In April 1950, the Chi-chi Hydroelectric Corporation reduced the amount of fuel consumed in the production of one kilowatt by 33 percent as compared with the pre-liberation figure. Current leakage before the liberation amounted to 41.2 percent of the total power produced; this proportion has now dropped to 6.61 percent.

Private industry has also advanced during the year. There are over 200 more business firms in operation and 7,000 more workers are now employed. According to data of the Industry and Commerce Bureau for the beginning of April, Wuhan now has a total of 950 private factories which have power equipment or which normally employ ten or more workmen.

The most important private industry is textiles. In April 1950, 120,000 cotton spindles were transshipped -- 20,000 more than pre-liberation. The number of looms in operation has risen from 140 to 549. Cotton yarn production is twice that of 1949. More than seven times as much cloth was produced as in June 1949. Production has risen in soap, matches, flour, etc., while the high-priced consumer goods, such as furs and hides, luxury foods, and foreign clothing, have slumped.

During the past year, the Hankow Municipal People's Bank has lent a total of 30 billion yuan to some 500 companies representing more than 20 private industries. During April 1950, the bank organized all of the city's private banking enterprises into a joint lending agency, to promote the investing of circulating capital in production. The capital fund has grown from 2 billion yuan to 16 billion yuan.

The problem of raw materials and markets among the private industries is being solved to some extent by work consignments and purchase orders from the publicly operated trade agencies. For example, the leading plant in the cotton-spinning and weaving industry has produced 10,000 bales of cotton yarn and 60,000 bolts of cloth for the publicly operated yarn and cloth corporation.

Large lots of flour, hulled rice, towels, dyestuffs, and other products are also being produced for the government. From October 1949 to April 1950, the publicly operated enterprises and agencies in Wuhan contracted purchase orders amounting to the equivalent of over 188 million catties of rice, with firms producing bricks and tiles, lumber, needlework, toothbrushes, shoes, and the like.

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